

## IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

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### LESSON FOR APRIL 4

#### EASTER LESSON.

**GOLDEN TEXT.**—Luke 24:35.  
GOLDEN TEXT.—Ought not Christ to have suffered these things, and to enter into his glory?—Luke 24:35.

**PRIMARY TOPIC.**—The Story of a Wonderful Week.  
**JUNIOR TOPIC.**—The Walk to Emmaus.  
**INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC.**—The Proof That Jesus Rose From the Dead.

**YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC.**—The Fact and the Meaning of the Resurrection.

**I. Two Disciples Journeying to Emmaus (vv. 13-16).**

1. Who they were. One was Cleopas (see v. 18); some think the other was Luke, whose modesty forbade him to give his name; but it is not definitely known. Why they were going we can only conjecture; perhaps they were only walking away from Jerusalem to relieve their anxiety and drown their sorrow. The ordeal through which they had passed left them somewhat stunned; they needed the physical exertion and quiet of the country to calm their nerves. They were sad (see v. 17).

2. What they talked about (v. 14). "All the things which had happened." Strange and wonderful things had taken place and they could not but commune together concerning them.

3. Jesus joins them (vv. 15, 16). It was while they communed together and reasoned about Jesus that he appeared to them. He never leaves those in doubt who sincerely seek the light; he promises to meet even with two or three who gather in his name (Matt. 18:20). Those gathered in his name have their heart toward him in love, and their talk is concerning him. If we would have Jesus draw near to us more frequently then let us more frequently commune together concerning him.

11. The Conversation on the Way. (vv. 17-27).

1. Jesus' question (v. 17). Though he was a stranger to them, his question did not provoke resentment; there must have been something in his manner and tone which unlocked their hearts.

2. The disciples' answer (v. 18-24). Though surprised that there should be a single man in the confines of Jerusalem unacquainted with the things which had recently come to pass, they spoke fully and freely of what they had communed about.

(1) It was concerning Jesus of Nazareth (v. 19). This Jesus was mighty in word and deed before God and the people. (2) Delivered, condemned and crucified by the chief priests (v. 20). (3) Shattered hopes of the disciples (v. 21). They had reposed their hope in him as the Redeemer of Israel. (4) Their bewilderment (vv. 22-24). The story of the women concerning the empty sepulchre reminded them of Christ's words that he would arise on the third day. A new hope seemed to be arising in their hearts, yet they were too timid to take their stand upon it. (5) Jesus expounding the Scriptures to them (vv. 25-27). He chides them for their unbelief of the prophecies of Scriptures (v. 25). What sorrow and perplexity they would have escaped had they believed what God had recorded! Jesus showed them that what had happened was exactly what the Scriptures had foretold concerning the Messiah and that it behooved Christ thus to suffer and to enter into his glory. They would have been glad for the way things had turned out if they had believed what God had revealed. He brought the disciples to the written Word to prove his resurrection. To the Word and to the testimony should be our way always; such practice saves from fanaticism and from imposition of false teachers. Christ will be the Interpreter of the Scriptures to all who will hear him.

III. The Lord Reveals Himself (vv. 28-35).

1. Nearing the end of the journey (vv. 28, 29). He made as though he would go farther, but they constrained him to abide with them. It would have been a great loss to them if he had not been "constrained."

2. Sitting together at the table (vv. 30, 31). His blessing of the bread and breaking it were so familiar that they knew him. Then, too, they may have seen the nailprints in his hands while he broke the bread. They now knew for a certainty that the Lord whom they had mourned as dead was alive and in their very presence. If we had eyes to perceive we could see Jesus daily walking and talking with us. What a different life would be ours if we would but see him!

3. The disciples convinced (vv. 32-35). They at once returned to Jerusalem and reported to the eleven what things were done and how the Lord had revealed himself to them in the breaking of the bread. They exclaimed, "The Lord is risen indeed!" May Christ come to every believer on this Easter occasion in such a way that we may know beyond the peradventure of a doubt that he is really alive!

**Glory of the Father's House.**  
It were effort vain as heartless to minimize the grief of the many who mourn. But with how much of comfort can they look from their desolate homes, if they can think of those for whom they grieve, not as dead, but as gone on a journey to the eternal summer-land. They have escaped the chill and the blight of this world's sin and shame. In the glory of the Father's house they await our coming. A little longer we tarry here, until the sun of life's little day shall sink to its setting. A little longer, until the morning breaks, and the shadows flee away. Then, in the home-land we shall see those whom we have loved and lost awhile, and him who is the Resurrection and the Life.—Western Christian Advocate.

## NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

### East Is Against West on St. Lawrence Improvement

WASHINGTON.—The question whether or not it is advisable to improve the St. Lawrence river so that ports on the Great Lakes will have access eastward to the sea, so that deep draft ocean-going freighters can load at Chicago and other lake ports is now up in earnest. Hearings have begun and the commissioners have decided to visit Chicago and other ports so that they may be able to get the views of shippers at first hand.

The first hearing of the international waterways commission took place in Buffalo. As the proposed improvements are along the boundary line between the United States and Canada, both nations are represented on the commission. The United States is represented by Obadiah Garner, of Maine; R. B. Glenn of North Carolina, and Clarence D. Clark of Wyoming. The Canadians are Charles A. McGrath, A. J. Fowell and Sir William Hearst. Mr. Gardner is chairman. The points to be considered by the commission come under the following heads: (1) Desirability of the suggested waterway; (2) probable effect of the improvement on the development of commerce, both on the Great Lakes and between lake ports and the seaboard; (3) influence of the improvements on the industrial development on either side of the border, it being estimated that fully 2,500,000 horse power can be developed; (4) effect on existing, or projected, water routes between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic, with special reference to the New York barge canal.

During the hearing at Buffalo it developed that representatives of the New York barge canal, together with interests along its line, are antagonistic to the proposed St. Lawrence development. All of those who represent the West are in favor of the project.

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### Proud Congressmen Boast of Record Corn Yields

PROCEEDINGS that went in brief about like this produced much laughter and applause in the house the other day: Rubey of Missouri began it by saying: "Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for about three minutes. I want to boost Missouri a little. I have in my hand a letter from the editor of a farm paper stating that a prize of \$1,000 for the best five acres of corn in the United States has been awarded to J. R. Shelton of Holden, Johnson county, Mo., the average yield being 127½ bushels an acre."

Mr. Wood of Indiana. The same first prize that you are talking about went to Washington. (Laughter.)

Mr. Bankhead. Mr. Speaker, I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri, who is manifesting so much state pride, that Alabama has the record of 237½ bushels. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kitchin. I want to say if they continue to encourage these farmers in Missouri and in Alabama they may possibly get up to the record, eventually, of North Carolina, which holds a record of 250 bushels per acre, the largest in the history of the country. (Laughter.)

Mr. Mann of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it was reported to me the other day that a former member of this house, Joseph C. Sibley, had raised on 12 acres of ground 331 bushels of corn to the acre.

Mr. Rubey. From what has been said by my colleagues, it looks like the mistake I made was in reporting my yield first. (Laughter.)

### Civil Service a "Scientific Raid on Treasury?"

A SERIOUS move to reorganize the vast civil service of the federal government on a scientific basis involving a reclassification of jobs and the elimination of inequalities of pay, inefficiency of management and political influence is in progress.

The joint commission on the reclassification of the 100,000 federal employees in the District of Columbia will report to congress a comprehensive reform plan worked out with the assistance of a staff of experts from Arthur Young & Co., the Chicago accounting concern which recently reclassified the 60,000 government employees of Canada.

Representative Mann of Illinois some time ago described the work of the commission as "a scientific raid upon the treasury." Many hold this view and as a result strong opposition to the proposed legislation is expected, particularly in view of the present condition of the nation's finances.

"Equal pay for equal work," will be the rule if congress adopts the proposals of the commission, whose report is to form the basis of consideration of a readjustment of salaries to meet the increased cost of living, a condition which has been dealt with crudely in the last two years by voting a bonus of \$240 a year to each civil employee.

In one bureau stenographers were receiving \$1,800 a year, while in another bureau, which had been unable to impress congress with its necessities, stenographers doing identical work were receiving \$900.

### Whaddymean by Saying "Maple Sugar" These Days?

THE sugar shortage and the approach of "sugar weather" led department of agriculture experts to make the statement that many thousands of American farmers throughout a region comprising more than a score of states in the eastern and northeastern part of the United States, are overlooking opportunities to get maple sugar and sirup for home use, as well as for sale, at very little cost.

While Americans commonly think of the maple sugar industry as confined largely to circumscribed areas in New England and New York, there are, as a matter of fact, many potential "sugar bushes" in the region extending as far south as North Carolina and Tennessee and westward to northern Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota, as well as in Oregon and Washington.

In a good season a tree 15 inches in diameter will yield sufficient sap to make from one to six quarts of sirup, which in turn can be concentrated into two to ten pounds of sugar.

Discovery was made by government investigators of many groves of sugar maples in North Carolina, one of which probably larger than any now to be found in New England. The owners, being unaware of the value of the trees from the maple sugar standpoint, had begun cutting them for lumber at an average return of less than \$1 a tree.

Last season, upon suggestion of government experts, these groves were tapped and yielded sirup that sold for \$4 a gallon. Revelation of the potential value of the groves induced the owners to plan more extensive operations for this spring.

### Mexico Has No Monopoly on the Bandit Business

WORD comes from Peking that after weeks of reliance on the assurances of Tang Chi-Yoo, governor of Yunnan province, that Dr. A. L. Shelton, an American missionary captured by bandits at Lao-yokun, near Yunnan-Fu, January 3, would be released shortly, the American legation there has dispatched its military attaché, Major Drysdale, to conduct negotiations with the bandits.

The release of Doctor Shelton is reported not to be a question of ransom, his captor, the bandit Yang Tien-Fu, whose band is increasing, apparently holding the missionary to enforce a demand for control of a section of Yunnan embracing the caravan route from Burma. Doctor Shelton is able to communicate with his wife, who is at Yunnan-Fu, and reports that he is being well treated.

Cincinnati has received a cablegram stating that Doctor Shelton is reported to be ill and that negotiations for his release are unsatisfactory. Word received in Chicago indicates that the missionary is being held for the release of some fellow bandit.

Doctor Shelton is an extremely resourceful man. Word has reached America that his wife and two daughters, Doris and Dorothy, are safe. They were with him when he was captured, but were released.

Doctor Shelton had intended to return to Lhasa. He is the first white man ever invited to the city and he was going back to treat some of the sick after he had taken his family to safety.

## MANY STYLES IN PARTY FROCKS



THERE is almost as much variety in party frocks as in the people who wear them—which makes an assemblage of dancers immensely interesting. It is here that well-dressed women match up their taste in party frocks, and have most opportunity to indulge in individual fancies; they have given themselves the benefit of much latitude in style. On any dancing floor there are draped gowns so long that they only reveal the toes, and other frocks so short that they barely conceal the knees.

Materials influence the designers in their choice of styles. The heavy brocades and rich materials in heavier silks weaves, are chosen for the draped gowns that follow the lines of the figure, and many net and lace frocks are made in this style. Lighter-weight and supple silks are chosen for straight-line dresses, as crepe de chine, georgette and soft satins. Taffeta and organdie lend themselves to the bouffant draperies that widen the hips

or suggest the bustle dress. Taffetas over lace petticoats are particularly pretty, caught up at the sides, or in the back, revealing the dainty petticoat below their hems. Georgette and lace dresses are wired to give the broadened hip line and on these, silk or artificial flowers are placed so as to emphasize the style.

One of the last arrivals among party frocks takes advantage of the wired hip line and velvet ribbon to achieve a novelty. This pretty and fanciful frock is shown above, with bodice and skirt of plain satin and short sleeves of net. The skirt is wired rather close to the waistline. Long ends of velvet ribbon, fastened at the top of the low bodice, are looped about the hips and fall nearly to the hem. Each is finished with a point and weighted with a silk-covered ball. The frock has a folded belt of metallic silk. It is very pretty on the dancing floor with its flying ends.

Masterpieces in Wraps



THE splendid open coat which appears here has not been chosen because it is representative of the outer garments worn by women for evening dress; for it is not representative. Beautiful but less magnificent is the story of evening wraps in general. This, being a costly affair, is interesting as revealing the ample, mantle-like lines that are required of outer garments for evening, and the fact that fur and brocades are more or less lavishly used in many of them.

Capes and mantles divide honors as favorites in this kind of wrap. Capes, with deep yokes of brocade, having plain velvet gathered on to the yokes, are often finished with narrow bands of fur, set on where velvet and brocade are joined, and about the collar.

One of the new capes of taffeta has a deep fitted yoke of the silk with the cape gathered to it. Chantilly lace, about three inches wide, and silk net or point d'esprit in alternating ruffles

cover the cape portion. This garment is made in black and lined with a colored satin. Another new and lovely wrap of taffeta is cut in long panels, pointed at the bottom. These panels reach from the neck down, the entire length of the wrap and have corded, overlapping edges. The collar is a huge puff of taffeta and the lines of the wrap are much like those of the coat shown in the picture, except that the taffeta coat is caught in loosely at the waistline. At the front, where it fastens, there is a very large, flat rose, made of silk, posed at the waist. However splendid brocades or rich furs may be they cannot outshine a work of art in silk like this; for it is a masterpiece of designing and its cleverness vies with their resplendence.

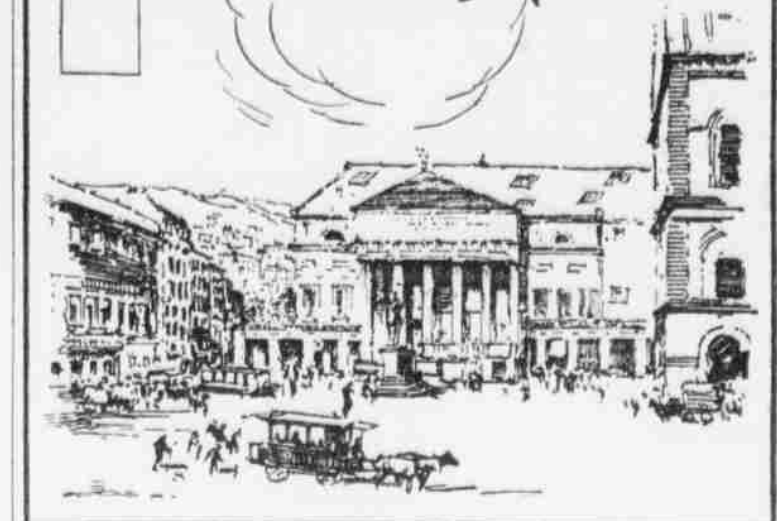
Caring for Cut Glass.

Out glass requires great care. Extremes of temperature will set deeply cut pieces to cracking and cause breakage. It's always well to wash cut glass in warm water and rinse in water nearly the same temperature. Soap suds brings out the sparkle and colors in the glass. Be sure that the articles to be washed are reasonably near the temperature of the water. To plunge a cold water glass into even moderately hot water will prove disastrous. Pieces not in constant use are better if wiped from the sudsy water without rinsing, as the luster of the glass is somewhat dulled by clear water. A soft brush is excellent for washing, as it gets down into the deeply cut pattern as a cloth cannot.

Longer Skirts, Shorter Jackets.

The modes for spring shown in Paris by Jerome include tailored suits with longer skirts and shorter jackets than those designed for several seasons.

## Old Genoa and the New



Piazza de Ferrari, Genoa.

HE IS a wise or fortunate traveler, or both, who, first adventuring forth to enjoyment of the beauties and riches of Italy, approaches her from the sea, and strides ashore from his ship at Genoa. That is better than stealing through Swiss mountains by night, or working round in a train by the French Riviera and crossing a frontier line at Ventimiglia, says the Christian Science Monitor.

It is difficult in the latter circumstance to feel that one has changed from France to Italy; the impression grows slowly and is graduated, which is always bad for an impression.

Come suddenly upon Genoa from the sea (giving a thought as your craft steams in to the famous lighthouse at the entrance to the harbor—it is 400 years old, and of a style suitable to Italy), and Genoa strikes you as a fine, strong representative piece of Italy. Genoa, with her glorious past, is stealing herself sternly now to modern materialistic demands.

There is no other city in Italy which combines so many features of the country's life, appearance, history, traditions and sensations as does Genoa. It is a place of measureless variety and enormous contrasts. There may be little of Rome about it, as you might say, nor scarcely anything of the delicacy, the elegance, the aesthetic refinement of Florence.

Foremost Italian Seaport.

But Genoa, this first seaport of Italy, is a busy, commercial place, of enormous achievement both before and during the war, and which up to the beginning of hostilities was doing a trade of over two hundred million American dollars a year. It is a city of vast aspirations, coupled with a practical way of working them out.

In busy Genoa you get occasional reminders of Bologna, of Verona, and of the veritable Venice. And, again, you have here some of the stern modernity of Milan—plain, manufacturing metropolis of the north, bent coldly to the needs of commerce and trade.

Genoa couples in herself some of the romance of the Queen of the Adriatic with the modern commercial hardheadedness of Milan. Milan in Italy is what Manchester is to England; and even in the magnificent opera house, the Scala, where so many of the world's best singers have been nursed, there is the feeling all ways that here commerce is patronizing it lordly over the arts.

Flavor of Old Italy.

You may poke about the myriad little pinnacles on the roof of the cathedral, and gaze afar to the white-capped Alps overlooking the lakes of wondrous blue, but commerce seems to tinge almost every contemplation. And this is good for Italy, for Italy cannot live on art and tradition alone. But Genoa, next in commerce and first in the ranks of Italian ports, while doing its commerce on the grand scale, has the art and color and flavor of old Italy as well.

Go down by the harbor, and, notwithstanding the busy bustle and the certain evidence of the modern world, one would hardly be astonished to see two gentlemen of old Genoa, attired in brightly colored silks, with swords at sides, emerge from one of the fifteenth-century doorways which abound in that quarter. Everywhere there is this strong contrast.

A part of Genoa is a veritable maze of old, dark streets in which any person without the instinct for getting his whereabouts may speedily become lost. Rare old streets they are, too. In the middle of the city there is one which is most wonderful, the Via Lucull, a thin slit not more than nine feet wide and hundreds of feet high, so that just the thinnest strip of Ital-

ian sky can be seen by the stroller as he lifts his eyes from the show of excellent and varied wares in the shops on either side of the Via Lucull.

This is Italy; but not far away you may pace down the Via Ventimiglia and observe a strong modernity about the thoroughfare, something of the American style about it, and yet not without its share of Italian elegance. Here are good restaurants, modern in all their appointments, superior shops, a general air of business and bustle, and—yes, indeed—a place with soda fountains for the cooling of Genoese tongues on a summer's day.

So again in the Via Roma; and the traveler will find that the business men who flit about possess a sharpness of manner and of countenance that are not common in the land.

The Monuments of Genoa.

In Genoa we have some fine new buildings. There is the bourse, and the post office—full of accommodation and convenience. There are splendid places like the Piazza de Ferrari, and yet everywhere there is Italian feeling for making the best of beauty's possibilities. Where in the world was ever monument more effectively placed than that of Mazzini in this city, high above the level with a background of a green hill and a tumbling waterfall beyond?

Again, what an admirable and important sense of fitness did Genoa display when she linked as closely as she is now with the New World, with the big American steamships coming up to her harbor again as they did in prewar days—raised a marble monument in her city to Christopher Columbus, who discovered America, even though he were a Spaniard and no Italian.

In Genoa there are innumerable old and splendid palaces. Often they have courtyards in which orange trees flourish. There are fascinating old churches, with strange legends attached to some of their relics.

Everywhere there is something written on the wall, for it is well said that Genoa is a "city of inscriptions." There are records of sea victories of the thirteenth century on the facade of the church of San Matteo; and in many public places the characters of persons of old were thus advertised unflatteringly by their enemies, the opinions thus expressed remaining.

The "gallerie," or covered shopping arcades, a strong feature of most Italian cities, are especially good in Genoa. It is a rare place, of most absorbing interest. Seven and eight centuries ago it was a powerful maritime state. And now, when the world is once more beginning afresh, and when, as it appears, one of the features of the new economics is to be keen competition among the European ports, Genoa braces herself for that success to which she was advancing before the war.

The Lordly Steamer.

Steamship prices have apparently gone the way of all other quotations. A British shipping paper has charted the course of prices a new cargo steamer of 7,500 tons, ready to start to sea for the new owner, would bring at different times, and indicates \$1,100,000 as the figure at the end of 1919. In 1914 it would have been \$215,000, and in 1908, when shipping touched its low point, it would have been \$180,000.

Couldn't Blame Her.

Hubb—It seems to me that you come to the office a good deal more than there is any occasion for. Wife—I cannot help it, dear. Your manners in the office are so much nicer than they are at home that I really enjoy the contrast.—Boston Transcript.

TAKE THEIR HOUSES ALONG

Miners, Moving to Location of New "Boom," Find Process Much Cheaper Than Building.

Many a mining camp sits rather unsexily on the sands of the desert, as if a west wind, a little stronger than usual, might blow it away like a tumbleweed. If the mines of one place give out, and new ones are found not far away, some of the better houses, indeed, may be moved on rollers to the new townsite. Between Goldfield, Nevada, and the new camp of Divide, for instance, it has been common to see on the road a whole house, perched on a wagon, drawn by four or six or eight horses, and making very good time over the alkali road from the older place to the new location. With the coming of spring, doubtless many more houses that are still sturdy will be moved in this way to the localities of new booms, particularly if the cost of building material remains high. From the distance, an uncrushing house with its

cloud of dust fits in very well among the strange shapes, colors, and silence of the wide desert in the mountains.

Have a Purpose, and Stick.

You can't change jobs periodically, and rise to the top. A vacillating purpose may keep a fellow pretty busy, but few real credits accrue for the effort. What is gained today is lost tomorrow. The facing about means re-tracing your steps. That means you are getting back to the point you started from. This may be necessary if you were once headed in the wrong direction. Then of course you must get back to start in right. But this double tracking requires lots of effort and you get nowhere. You can't afford much of it. At best life's battles are hard to fight and the road is largely uphill. The wise man is careful to make every step contribute to progress.—Exchange.

Birds Must Sing Sweetly.

In linné-singing contests marks are scored against birds introducing "rough song" notes into "pleasant song" and vice versa.